

The communications industry represents a promising sector of our economy that has fostered widespread investment, innovation, job creation, and greater consumer choice. As the industry evolves and makes unprecedented technological advancements, the possibilities for future innovation and modernization are endless. As Members of Congress, we have to ensure that businesses and entrepreneurs are equipped with the opportunity and flexibility to continue making that sustained progress.

□ 1745

The FCC Process Reform Act would facilitate this effort.

This legislation would initiate much-needed regulatory reforms to the Federal Communications Commission and bring additional transparency and accountability to the agency. I applaud Chairman WALDEN for his efforts and leadership in developing this bipartisan piece of legislation, and I look forward to working with him and other members of the subcommittee as we work forward on this important piece of legislation.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, we have no other speakers, and so I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I conclude by again thanking my colleagues on the Democratic side of the aisle for their good work on this legislation, and their partnership on this. This is good government. This is how we get things done on the Energy and Commerce Committee, and it is how we are going to improve the activities and procedures of these agencies to restore a little confidence in at least this sector of government.

The Federal Communications Commission has a lot of work to do. It is very important work for the future of our country.

Tomorrow, as I said, our committee will take up draft legislation to make sure that those who watch television over satellite will be able to continue that process, and we will do some other reforms along the way. Throughout this year, Mr. Speaker, our Subcommittee on Communications and Technology plans to solicit all kinds of information from individuals around the country on how to update the antiquated Telecommunications Act that dates back to either 1934 or 1992 or 1996, depending upon which law. So we have a lot of work to do, Mr. Speaker, and this bill moves an important piece forward. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3675, the Federal Communications Commission Process Reform Act of 2013, a bipartisan bill aimed at giving the FCC flexibility while promoting openness, transparency and accountability.

Two years ago, the House of Representatives considered a very different version of the legislation, one which I opposed and that passed largely on partisan lines. I support the

bill before us today because it gives the FCC flexibility to evaluate and adopt procedural changes to its rules, rather than putting rigid requirements in statute. The bill enhances transparency by establishing a publicly available, searchable consumer complaint database and provides the Universal Service Fund (USF) with a short term exemption from the Antideficiency Act.

I'm also pleased that the bill includes the FCC Collaboration Act of 2013, a bipartisan bill I introduced last year with Reps. SHIMKUS and DOYLE. For years, current and former FCC Commissioners have called on Congress to pass 'sunshine reform,' so that three or more Commissioners can hold non-public collaborative discussions, as long as no agency action is taken. While I'm disappointed that this provision will not take effect immediately upon enactment, I'm hopeful that the Senate will modify this provision before passing similar legislation. A delay in implementation is the unnecessary delay of a much needed reform.

I thank Chairman WALDEN for working with me and my staff to put forward a bipartisan bill and I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3675.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3675, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide for greater transparency and efficiency in the procedures followed by the Federal Communications Commission, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 47 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order: H.R. 3474, H.R. 3979, and H. Res. 499, in each case by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

HIRE MORE HEROES ACT OF 2013

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3474) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow employers to exempt employees with health coverage under TRICARE or the Veterans Administration from being taken into account for purposes of the employer mandate under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 406, nays 1, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 115]

YEAS—406

Aderholt	Connolly	Gowdy
Amash	Conyers	Granger
Bachmann	Cook	Graves (GA)
Barber	Cooper	Graves (MO)
Barletta	Cotton	Grayson
Barr	Courtney	Green, Al
Barrow (GA)	Cramer	Green, Gene
Barton	Crawford	Griffin (AR)
Bass	Crenshaw	Griffith (VA)
Beatty	Crowley	Grijalva
Benishek	Cuellar	Grimm
Bentivolio	Culberson	Guthrie
Bera (CA)	Cummings	Hahn
Billrakis	Daines	Hall
Bishop (GA)	Davis (CA)	Hanabusa
Bishop (NY)	Davis, Danny	Hanna
Bishop (UT)	Davis, Rodney	Harper
Black	DeFazio	Harris
Blackburn	DeGette	Hartzler
Blumenauer	Delaney	Hastings (FL)
Bonamici	DeLauro	Hastings (WA)
Boustany	DelBene	Heck (NV)
Brady (PA)	Denham	Heck (WA)
Brady (TX)	Dent	Hensarling
Braley (IA)	DeSantis	Herrera Beutler
Bridenstine	DesJarlais	Higgins
Brooks (AL)	Deutch	Himes
Brooks (IN)	Diaz-Balart	Hinojosa
Broun (GA)	Doggett	Holding
Brown (FL)	Doyle	Holt
Brownley (CA)	Duckworth	Honda
Buchanan	Duffy	Horsford
Bucshon	Duncan (SC)	Hudson
Burgess	Duncan (TN)	Huelskamp
Bustos	Edwards	Huffman
Byrne	Ellison	Huizenga (MI)
Calvert	Ellmers	Hultgren
Camp	Enyart	Hunter
Campbell	Eshoo	Hurt
Cantor	Esty	Israel
Capito	Farenthold	Issa
Capps	Farr	Jackson Lee
Capuano	Fincher	Jeffries
Cárdenas	Fitzpatrick	Jenkins
Carney	Fleischmann	Johnson (GA)
Carson (IN)	Fleming	Johnson (OH)
Carter	Flores	Johnson, E. B.
Cartwright	Forbes	Johnson, Sam
Cassidy	Fortenberry	Jones
Castor (FL)	Foster	Jordan
Castro (TX)	Fox	Joyce
Chabot	Frankel (FL)	Kaptur
Chaffetz	Franks (AZ)	Keating
Chu	Frelinghuysen	Kelly (IL)
Cicilline	Fudge	Kelly (PA)
Clark (MA)	Gabbard	Kennedy
Clarke (NY)	Gallago	Kildee
Clay	Garamendi	Kilmer
Cleaver	Garcia	Kind
Clyburn	Gardner	King (IA)
Coble	Garrett	King (NY)
Coffman	Gerlach	Kingston
Cohen	Gibbs	Kinzinger (IL)
Cole	Gibson	Kirkpatrick
Collins (GA)	Gingrey (GA)	Kline
Collins (NY)	Gohmert	Kuster
Conaway	Goodlatte	Labrador